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Page 4, lines 12 and 20, change "Fig." to --Figure--.

Page 5, line 11, change "Fig." to --Figure--.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1 and 4 without prejudice or disclaimer and substitute the following new claim therefor:

-- 10. A decoy for deceiving Doppler radar systems comprising:

a corner reflector having a first and a second type of surface, where at least one of the surfaces is of the first type and the rest of the second type,

B3
said first type surface being non-reflecting and having a check pattern of electrical lines arranged so close together that when electrically interconnected at crossing points, the check pattern reflects incident radar radiation, and a switching element at each crossing point which electrically connects the lines to provide current flow through the lines when a voltage of a first direction is applied across the pattern of lines and make said first surface reflect radar radiation and which electrically disconnect the lines to prevent current flow through the lines when a voltage of an opposite direction is applied across the pattern of lines to make the first surface not reflect radar radiation,

said second type of surface permanently reflecting radar radiation, and

a means for applying voltage alternatingly in said first and said opposite direction across the pattern of lines with a modulation frequency to create Doppler sidebands in the reflected radiation of the decoy. --

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2. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 10, wherein [1, characterized in that] the modulation frequency is [adapted to be] variable.

3. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 2, wherein [characterized in that] the modulation frequency is [adapted to be] randomly variable.

5. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 10, wherein each [4, characterized in that the] switching element comprises four diodes [(5)] in a diode bridge conducting current from one conductor to three other conductors, and [that] the check pattern of lines is adapted to be supplied with a square wave voltage [between two opposite sides, viz.] between the side from which direction the diode bridge conducts current and the opposite side of the check pattern of lines.

6. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 10, [1, characterized in that especially for use as air-borne decoy for protecting the aircraft,] wherein all surfaces are made of a flexible, foldable material, and [that] the decoy in the storage state is folded before being put into use.

7. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 6, [characterized in that the permanently reflecting surfaces (2)] wherein the surface of the second type comprises [comprise] a reflecting foil and the surface of the first type [or surfaces (1) having a variable reflection comprise] comprises a line-etched dielectric, where the diode bridges are arranged in the crossing points of the lines.

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8. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 6, [characterized in that] wherein said decoy [it] is enclosed by a flexible closed casing [(7)] of a [the] balloon type and provided with an inflation device, which in operation transforms [it] said decoy from a [the] storage state to a [the] state of operation.

9. (Amended) The decoy as claimed in claim 8, [characterized in that] wherein the inflation device uses a light inert gas[, such as helium,] which gives an extended time of function in its action as an air-borne decoy.

R E M A R K S

In response to the Office Action, applicants have added headings and otherwise amended the specification to place it in proper form for U.S. practice. Applicants have also cancelled claims 1 and 4 and substituted new claim 10 therefor. The dependency of the remaining claims has been amended accordingly. Claims 2, 3 and 5-10 are now presented for examination.

Prior Art Rejection

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (e) as being anticipated by Chekroun. Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chekroun.

New claim 10 explicitly states that the device of the present invention is a decoy for deceiving Doppler radar systems by reaction of Doppler sidebands in the reflected radiation. This is not the case with the Chekroun reflector. Further, claim 10 now clearly recites how the first type surface is designed and that the surface is reflecting radiation as current is flowing in the lines of the surface. This is in direct opposition to the Chekroun device, which is transparent when the current is significantly different from zero.

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